

[1 Issue]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT
INDIA

—
AREA AND YIELD

OF CERTAIN

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

RICE	—	OILSEEDS
WHEAT	—	JUTE
COTTON	—	INDIGO
SUGARCANE		

FOR VARIOUS PERIODS FROM

1893-94 TO 1907-08



CALCUTTA

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING INDIA
1908

Price Five Annas

KALYAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
DATE LABEL (A.C.)

Call No. 517.1.24 D7

Accn. No. 80261 Date of Release
for loan

This book should be returned to the library on or before the date last stamped below.

PREFACE TO THE TENTH ISSUE.

In previous years the record of the conditions prevailing at the time of forecast in each province was summarized for the years dealt with in the tables, and prefixed to them; but this form of presentation was both cumbrous and inconvenient, as merchants wishing to discover the causes of marked fluctuations in area or yield might take some time to discover the summary with the particular crop, particular province, and particular season in which they were interested. Considerations of space also rendered it necessary to confine the figures given to fifteen years instead of giving a complete series from 1891-92 as in the issues prior to 1907. In the present volume accordingly the summaries have been omitted, and in their stead a new column opened in the tables of area and outturn epitomizing in a phrase the character of the season—thus enabling the reader to see at a glance the bearing of one upon the other. The interest of the publication has, it is hoped, been further enhanced by the insertion of the prefatory notes hitherto exclusively appended to Table IX in the volume of Agricultural Statistics—explaining in detail for each province how the forecasts are prepared.

R A JAST,ing Director-DIRECTOR OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

November 16, 1908

CONTENTS

	PAGE
GENERAL NOTES	1—2
PROVINCIAL NOTES	2—6
TABLES of Area and Yield—	
ABSTRACT TABLE	8—9
RICE	10—11
WHEAT	12—15
COTTON	16—19
OILSEEDS—	
LINSEED	20—21
RAPE AND MUSTARD	22—23
SESAMUM	24—27
GROUNDNUT	28
JUTE	29
INDIGO	30
SUGARCANE	31

AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

GENERAL NOTES

In the course of each year periodical estimates of the area and yield of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department.

The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third (and final) estimate, fuller and more precise than the first two, but for both cotton and sesamum, of which there are early and late varieties, four reports are issued.

The estimates state the area actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, but fields which have been sown with other crops, owing to the failure of the first sowings, are not entered.

The areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities.

The estimates are not made for the whole of India and they are necessarily, in the most favourable circumstances, only approximations to the truth. The very complete agricultural records in most of the provinces in connection with the assessment of the land revenue render it possible in many cases to state with great exactness the area sown with each crop; but an equally important factor in determining the outturn, namely, the average yield per acre, has to be estimated, and exactness can be obtained only by the most careful consideration of the classes of soil, the methods of cultivation, and the climatic conditions which depend mainly on the quantity and timeliness of the rainfall in every part of the reporting areas. The quantitative estimates are thus often imperfect and they have generally been too low. The attention recently paid to the estimates of the cotton and wheat crops showed that some of the estimates relating to past years were extremely defective, but measures have been taken which appear already to have effected a substantial improvement. The revision of the estimates which was attempted has not however been entirely successful, for the reason that there are large unregistered movements of cotton across provincial boundaries by road, while the information from some of the Native States is defective and the internal consumption other than that in mills defies accurate computation. A conventional estimate of consumption outside mills has however been made in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and included in the figures of net exports and consumption shown at the end of the table relating to cotton. In view of the carrying over of stocks from one year to another it is interesting to calculate the averages on these figures. Estimates of area and production are now received from various areas which were formerly unreported; but the fact that the total estimated outturn continues to fall short of the total of net exports and consumption shows that there is still much room for improvement in the estimates of production.

Attention has also been paid to the improvement of the jute forecast, and the yield for past years, from 1895 to 1904, has been corrected by the statistics of exports and consumption, but the estimates of the area cultivated are based on data, which are still uncertain, although they have recently been improved. Next to those for cotton and jute the estimates of acreage are most complete in respect of wheat. For the other crops, however, the estimates of area apply only to the specified regions where those crops are largely grown, and not to the whole of India. Thus, the rice estimates relate only to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Lower Burma, and Madras, and those for sugarcane to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, the United Provinces, the Panjab, the North-West Frontier, and Bombay. Again, for the reporting territories the estimates are sometimes imperfect, for, with some exceptions, those tracts have been excluded which have not been accurately surveyed or are held under privileged tenures, and hence do not possess the regular establishments maintained elsewhere for reporting the area placed under each crop. The most serious omission from this cause is in the figures for Madras, which is a large producer of rice, cotton, sesamum, and indigo, but which up to 1906-07 made forecasts only for the raiyatwari villages or about two-thirds of the area of the British districts. The Feudatory States within provincial boundaries are also generally omitted from the forecasts of all the provinces except Bombay and Sind. But for these omissions and a certain element of uncertainty, in regard to crops which are grown conjointly or interspersed in the same field, the estimates of area relating to the Panjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bihar, and Madras may be regarded as fairly exact. The statistics for the British districts of Bombay are also very correct, but in this publication they are combined with the more conjectural figures of the provincial Feudatory States in which a large proportion of the cotton, oilseeds, and wheat is grown. The statistics of area for Bengal and Eastern Bengal which relate to nearly the whole of the

cultivated portion of the province, omitting unimportant Feudatory States, are also conjectural since they consist of estimates which are founded on information of varying degrees of accuracy and which have been verified by cadastral survey in respect of only about 43 per cent for Bengal and 19 per cent for Eastern Bengal.

The statistics for the States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the numerous States in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies rest on data similar to those of British India, and like them mostly refer to tracts in which there exists a reporting agency not equal in efficiency to that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Estimates are also included for some of the revenue-free lands held on privileged tenures.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Burma. Estimates are made for rice and cotton.

The figures for area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors.

The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, Inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons.

The figures for both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the Deputy Commissioner. The Director of Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop cuttings by settlement officers.

(Rice) Estimates are made for the fifteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Ma-ubin, Pyapô, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thaton. The standard is 32 baskets (of 48lb each) = 1,536lb of unhusked rice to the acre.

(Cotton) Until 1902-03 the estimates for cotton related to the five principal cotton-growing districts, namely, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo. Since that year all the cotton-producing districts have been reported on. Except in districts, where a settlement officer has conducted experiments in crop cutting, it is not possible to estimate accurately the average yield per acre.

Assam.

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, mustard, jute, and sugarcane. The information is received from district officers, who in their turn obtain figures from mandals in the case of the temporarily-settled areas and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara. These figures are said to be checked by sub-divisional and district officers, but, except where the district or the sub-divisional officer is himself able to do it, there is no valid check at all, and sometimes figures returned by district officers are more or less inaccurate and inconsistent.

(Rice) The estimates for rice relate to all the plains' districts (*i.e.*, excluding the hill tracts). The crop includes the *bhadoi*, *aüs*, or autumn rice, and the *dman*, *baö*, or winter rice. The yield of a normal crop is taken to be 7 cwt per acre for autumn rice and 10 cwt per acre for winter rice.

(Cotton) Cotton is grown in the Garo and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, in Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong, and Sibnagar. It is also believed to be grown in the Naga Hills, but it is not possible to make any estimate of the crop there. The crop is sown in March and April. The normal rate of outturn is taken to be 200lb of cleaned cotton (100lb of seed cotton) per acre.

(Oilseeds) Mustard is grown in all the districts; but the estimates in this table relate to temporarily settled tracts only. Up to 1901-02 the season's figures were based on a standard (600lb to the acre) which was first adopted in 1893. In 1902-03 a separate standard rate of outturn was fixed for each district.

(Jute) The estimates for jute relate to the three districts of Sylhet, Goalpara, and the Garo Hills in which the cultivation of jute is of any importance. The Bengal rate of 1,200lb (= 3 bales) per acre for a normal crop is taken to estimate the yield of the crop.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane relate to all the plains' districts. The average yield of raw sugar (*gur*) is taken to be 22 cwt per acre.

Eastern Bengal.

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, and sugarcane. The figures are more or less conjectural, being based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, who obtain their information from thana (police) officers. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Eastern Bengal for the last ten years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

(Rice) The rice crop includes the *bhadoi*, *aüs*, or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *dman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice.

(sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is taken to be 10 cwt per acre for winter rice and 7 cwt per acre for autumn and summer rice. These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield in cleaned rice.

Wheat is grown in all the districts excepting Dinajpur, Bogra, Dacca, Backerganj, (Wheat) Tippera, Noakhali, and Chittagong. The average yield has been fixed provisionally at 10½ maunds or 86lb per acre.

For cotton four reports are prepared during the season. The crop is sown before the (Cotton) monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, and is grown in Jalpaiguri and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Separate rates of standard outturn have been adopted for each district.

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in (Oilseeds) all districts (excepting Jalpaiguri and Rangpur, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds per acre.

Sesamum is grown in all districts; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4½ maunds per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers all the districts except Chittagong. A general (Jute) rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province.

The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the (Sugarcane) winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gur*) is estimated at 22 cwt per acre.

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, indigo, and sugarcane. In Bengal, the absence of any Revenue Agency the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Bengal for the last thirteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi*, *ais* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped (Rice) by the middle of September), the *aman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is calculated as follows: the area cultivated with winter rice is multiplied by 15 maunds to the acre, and the area with autumn and summer rice by 10 maunds (the maund in each case being equal to 82½lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield in cleaned rice.

Wheat is grown in all the districts, excepting Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and (Wheat) Puri. Of the total area under the crop the districts of the Patna Division contain about one-half and those of the Bhagalpur division about one-third. The average yield has been fixed provisionally at 12 maunds or 984lb per acre for the Bihar districts, 10½ maunds or 86lb per acre for the Bengal districts, and 45lb per acre for the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division.

For cotton two reports were prepared up to 1901-05, one on the early and the other on (Cotton) the late crop; but from 1905-06 four reports are prepared during the season. The early crop, which is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, the Santhal Parganas, and in the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions and also to a limited extent in Shahabad and Darbhanga. The late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in May and June, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Manbhum, Singhbhum, and in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa Divisions, excepting the districts of Gaya, Purnea, the Santhal Parganas, and Angul. Separate rates of standard outturn for the early and the late crops have been adopted for each district.

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in (Oilseeds) all districts (excepting Darjeeling, Angul, and Ranchi, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds per acre.

Sesamum is grown in all districts except Darjeeling; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4½ maunds per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers seventeen districts in which jute is grown, namely, (Jute) Burdwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, Howrah, all the districts of the Presidency Division, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Darjeeling, the Santhal Parganas, Cuttack, and Balasore. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province.

The report on indigo relates to districts in which the crop is still grown, namely, (Indigo) Nadia, Jessoro, all the districts of the Patna Division except Patna, and all the districts of the Bhagalpur Division except Darjeeling. The average yield is assumed to be 20lb an acre in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and in the districts of the Patna Division, and

(Sugarcane) 12½ an acre in all the remaining districts of the province. These rates serve as multipliers of the acreage under cultivation in each district in a year of normal, that is, 100 per cent outturn. The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gur*) is estimated at 22 cwt per acre.

United Provinces.

(Cotton)

(Oilseeds)

(Indigo)

Estimates are made for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are furnished by patwaris and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop cutting experiments conducted in selected districts. The standards, which are separate for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of crop experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds five hundred.

The Native State of Rampur, which is the only cotton-growing State in the province, is included in the estimates from 1905-06. The estimates of both area and yield are based on the figures furnished by the six tahsils of the State.

The estimates for all oilseeds show separately the mixed crop, that is, crop grown in the same field with other crops, which is gathered in small quantities over a wide area mostly for home consumption. The estimates of the mixed crop are, however, highly conjectural.

Linseed, unmixed with any other crop, is chiefly grown in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal; and rapeseed in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal and Kheri.

The only districts in which til (sesamum), unmixed with any other crop, is cultivated to any considerable extent are Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Gonda, and Bahraich.

In estimating the yield of indigo (dye), it is assumed that one-tenth of the total area is annually set aside for seed, and that one-fourth of a factory maund of dye represents the full average yield in an average year.

Panjab.

(Wheat)

(Cotton)

(Oilseeds)

(Indigo)

(Sugarcane)

Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by Collectors after personal enquiry from tahsildars and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the Collectors and tahsildars must amount to several thousands.

The estimates of the wheat crop include all the districts of the province.

The estimates of the cotton crop relate to all the districts except Simla, and include the following Native States from 1904-05:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, and Jhind.

The estimates for rapeseed relate to all but four districts, the exceptions being Simla, Jalandhar, Montgomery, and Gurdaspur.

The estimates for sesamum relate to twenty-two districts: Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Ferozpur, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

Until 1904-05 the estimates for indigo related to seven districts: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karauli, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh; in two of these (Hissar and Rohtak) the crop was grown only for seed, and in the remaining five partly for seed and partly for dye. From that year the estimates relate to four districts only: Rohtak, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

The estimates for sugarcane relate to fifteen selected districts. The crop is sown in March and April.

N.W. Frontier.

Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, and sugarcane. Until 1903-04 an estimate was made for the sesamum crop also, but as the area never exceeded 10,000 acres it has been discontinued.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the patwaris in their field-to-field inspection in each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers.

The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of tests made during the progress of settlement operations in which crops were cut and weighed. They were framed for each assessment circle which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates received from the district officers.

The estimates for wheat relate to all the districts of the province, and include the Tochi Agency from 1904-05, and the Kurram Agency from 1906-07.

The estimates of the cotton crop include all the districts of the province.

The estimates for rapeseed up to 1905-06 relate to all districts except Kohat. From 1906-07 Kohat has been included.

The sugarcane crop is sown in March and April. The estimate relates to three selected districts, namely, Hazara, Peshawar, and Bannu.

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, groundnut and sugarcane. The estimates include British districts as well as Native States.

Bombay and Sind.

In the British districts of the Presidency the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circle, and then for the taluka. The taluka figures are totalled up for each district in the Director's office. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91.2 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99.6 per cent in Sind. In the case of Native States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 175 in the Presidency proper, 57 in Sind, and 33 in the Native States.

No standard of yield has yet been adopted. Local estimates are converted to quantitative figures by a formula based partly on actual ascertainment of yield by crop cuttings and partly on returns of estimated yield and local enquiry. The ascertainment of actual yield is being systematically continued in each district under the direction of the provincial Agricultural Department, and the results are tabulated and compared in order to form a basis for a revision of the formula. The unit of area in the formula is the taluk and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with.

Each year's estimate is prepared by the mandals (or mahalkaris where the taluk is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. A copy of the estimate is at the same time sent to the Collector through the sub-divisional officer, who sends his remarks, if any, to the Collector, forwarding a copy of the same to the Director. The Collector on receipt of these remarks forwards to the Director his opinion as regards the general condition of the whole district.

Except for Gujarat, the formula is framed on a system by which allowance is made in the quantitative yield for the ascertained tendency of the raiyat to under-estimate good yields and to over-estimate poor yields.

For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained by the District Collectors in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience.

For the Native States estimates are obtained, and the formula for adjoining British districts is applied.

The estimates for wheat include the British districts and Native States in Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, and Sind.

(Wheat)

The figures for cotton relate to the whole area under that crop in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and include both the early crop of the Deccan sown in July to August and harvested in December, and the late crop of Gujarat, Karnatak, and Sind sown in September to October and reaped in February to March.

(Cotton)

The estimates for linseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarat, Deccan, and Karnatak.

(Oilseeds)

Those for rapeseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarat and Sind.

The estimates for sesamum include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan (excluding Kanara), and Sind.

The estimates for groundnut include the British districts and Native States in the Deccan and the Belgaum district in Karnatak.

(Groundnut)

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

As regards acreage, the figures for cotton and sesamum are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with those crops as disclosed by the field-to-field inspection by patwaris. The reporting agency consists of 211 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 24 patwaris working under each inspector. Each tahsil has usually 4 revenue inspectors.

Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. For wheat the standard was framed separately for first and second class lands, and the proportion in which the area of each class was cropped was taken into account; irrigation also was taken into account, but in a less degree as it is of importance only in the case of the rice crop for which no estimates are made. The standards were revised in 1891 on a review of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1888-89 to 1891-92. They were again revised in 1898 on a revision of crop cuttings made during the four years 1892-93 to 1895-96. The standards for cotton were again revised in 1903. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 19.8 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 18 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by district officers who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Until 1897-98, the figures did not take into account the zamindari areas in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Drug, for which no statistics were available, the survey being in progress. Since that year, the surveyed portions of these zamindari areas have been included.

(Wheat) The area sown with wheat as a mixed crop with gram is reduced for the purpose of excluding gram by 15 per cent in the districts of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Divisions, and by from 25 to 40 per cent in the rest of the province.

(Cotton) The area on which cotton is grown mixed with other crops is reduced by deductions varying in the different districts from 7 to 16 per cent.

(Oilseeds) In the case of linseed sown with gram the area is reduced by 20 per cent for the purpose of excluding gram.

Bihar. Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum. The system by which areas are returned is similar to that in the Central Provinces. No standard yield was fixed until 1903-04 and there was no specific system for estimating the yield of the harvests for the purposes of the forecasts. The estimates from 1903-04 have been calculated on the lines followed in the Central Provinces, taking the standard of normal outturn per acre to be 550lb for wheat, 100lb for cotton (cleaned), and 350lb each for linseed and sesamum.

Madras. Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, sugarcane, and castorseed.

The estimates of the rate of yield are those reported by tahsildars or deputy tahsildars, which are tabulated in the office of the Board of Revenue.

(Rice) For rice the standard rates are based on the grain values of soils taken for settlement purposes, and worked out for each settled district as the standard for these districts. For districts not yet settled, and for Tinnevelly, the average of all settled districts is taken.

(Cotton) For cotton the standard has been determined on a full consideration of all available data at 40lb per acre for Northern and Westerns, 55lb for Salem, 90lb for Tinnevelly, and 50lb for Cocanadas and others. The sowings of cotton continue from July to October in the central and Deccan districts, and in the southern districts until the end of December. The harvesting of the crop begins in February and continues until July or August.

(Sesamum) For sesamum the standard of yield has been fixed with reference to the latest crop cutting experiments at 336lb per acre for the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly districts, 224lb for Malabar and the Deccan districts, and 280lb for the remaining districts.

(Groundnut) The groundnut crop is chiefly grown in North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, more than half being grown in South Arcot. The crop is also very largely grown in the zamindari area from which no statistical information is at present obtainable. The rate of outturn has been fixed at 10 cwt of nuts in shell per acre.

(Indigo) The estimates for indigo comprise the districts in which it is mainly grown: Kistna, Nellore, Karnal, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and North and South Arcot. The standard of yield was taken, on the best information on record, at 25lb of dye to the acre.

(Sugarcane) The sugarcane crop is grown chiefly in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Ganjam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Cuddapah. The standard of yield has been fixed at 45 cwt of manufactured jaggery (*yár*) to the acre.

Ajmer-Merwara. Estimates are made for cotton only. As regards area, the information is taken from the field book (*khasra girdawari*) prepared by the patwari in November each year and checked by the higher revenue officers. The estimates of yield are based on the average of the results obtained by crop cutting experiments conducted each year. The Ajmer-Merwara district is divided into 12 girdawars' circles and in each circle the girdawar carries out crop experiment every harvest. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner does the same in the Ajmer tahsil, and the tahsildars of Beawar and Todgarh in the two tahsils in Merwara. Each harvest a piece of land under a particular crop is selected and its yield weighed. The results of all the experiments are sent to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner in whose office a combined return is prepared and included in the annual report.

The figures include khalsa as well as jagir and istimrār areas.

Rajputana and Central India. Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. They are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in most cases.

Hyderabad. Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds. Until 1902-03 the figures excluded jagir and such other revenue-free lands or privileged tenures; since then statistics for these areas have been obtained as far as possible and included in the statement.

Mysore. Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton.

Tables of Area and Yield

ABSTRACT TABLE OF AREA AND YIELD

			1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01
Rice	acres	.	49,525,900	50,002,241	49,396,747	48,021,462	52,205,466	52,682,050	51,960,636	48,932,493
	cwt	.	459,119,400	457,801,780	415,355,100	275,670,100	198,850,700	505,640,600	451,553,460	413,500,700
Wheat	acres	.	28,716,735	28,421,851	24,071,320	20,579,727	24,537,775	25,370,078	18,687,782	23,884,550
	tons	.	7,268,982	6,898,930	5,380,842	5,363,289	7,209,384	6,887,674	5,957,142	7,093,520
Cotton	acres	.	15,401,156	14,959,103	14,515,662	14,648,495	13,683,437	14,602,892	11,884,576	14,231,150
	bales (a)	.	3,900,538	2,989,019	3,692,012	3,351,408	3,396,563	3,886,730	2,526,830	3,592,872
Linseed	acres	pure	4,854,100	8,781,684	2,954,093	2,020,747	2,707,887	2,829,475	1,648,903	2,417,991
	mixed	.	503,000	603,000	560,000	345,000	425,000	445,000	409,000	468,000
	tons	pure	559,800	271,798	287,407	163,479	354,994	388,610	206,320	247,024
	mixed	.	65,000	53,899	82,462	58,504	90,976	91,284	89,464	78,000
Rape and mustard	acres	pure	3,676,000	3,582,181	3,001,913	2,910,682	3,822,998	3,109,988	2,693,768	4,077,966
	mixed	.	1,557,000	1,619,000	1,290,000	1,526,000	1,459,000	1,509,000	1,381,000	1,449,000
	tons	pure	546,216	521,031	462,064	441,814	682,807	567,698	447,946	650,225
	mixed	.	240,000	216,050	359,979	340,602	436,451	410,988	425,471	372,000
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	acres	pure	2,619,240	3,000,969	3,171,472	3,369,198	3,862,109	3,580,625	3,316,087	4,052,491
	mixed	.	509,000	449,000	560,000	672,000	584,000	718,000	517,000	822,000
	tons	pure	222,609	277,933	282,129	250,958	355,817	349,118	218,256	72,856
	mixed	.	50,000	40,000	55,000	45,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	75,000
Jute (3)	acres	.	2,222,600	2,261,300	2,242,700	2,196,600	2,151,600	1,624,400	1,961,300	2,093,400
	bales	.	5,001,700	6,144,800	5,551,000	5,717,000	6,899,000	5,334,000	5,412,000	6,526,000
Indigo	acres	.	1,552,008	1,688,042	1,414,002	1,608,901	1,939,099	1,010,318	1,026,900	900,876
	cwt	.	179,437	237,494	190,924	168,673	166,812	139,820	111,890	148,020
Groundnut	acres	.	...	...	243,400	306,020	214,803	217,814	173,946	294,408
	tons	.	...	...	...	...	55,962	70,561	9,250	28,681
Sugarcane	acres	.	...	...	...	...	...	2,485,681	2,641,470	2,404,166
	tons	.	...	...	...	...	...	2,076,284	1,860,005	2,276,738

(a) The yield in bales for all the years represents the quantities exported from India and consumed in the country in and outside mills, as the reported estimates of yield fall short of the total of net exports and consumption. (See page 19)

(b) See footnotes on page 29 regarding the acreage and yield of jute.

IN EACH YEAR FROM 1893-94 TO 1907-08

1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08		
48,511,190	51,842,890	49,461,465	51,586,900	54,428,600	54,157,600	54,098,500	acres } owt }	Rice
384,294,100	469,484,800	439,280,700	418,461,100	433,138,800	427,743,800	387,900,200		
23,446,161	28,395,277	28,413,743	28,470,200	26,957,400	20,212,500	22,661,900	acres } tons }	Wheat
6,090,524	7,971,446	9,641,145	7,582,010	8,570,140	8,491,700	6,136,400		
14,506,295	16,581,016	18,025,000	19,918,000	21,072,000	22,841,000	21,074,000	acres } bales (a) }	Cotton
4,034,588	4,540,217	4,269,807	4,454,254	4,685,751	5,361,655	4,479,413		
2,546,604	2,592,237	3,603,079	3,747,460	2,711,800	3,110,200	1,813,100	pure } acres }	
498,000	621,000	592,000	647,000	567,000	633,000	269,000	mixed }	
251,808	350,588	406,832	298,400	265,200	812,200	193,200	pure } tons }	Linseed
100,113	122,000	105,000	49,000	88,000	118,000	30,000	mixed }	
3,082,002	3,421,883	3,583,415	3,540,000	4,002,800	4,188,100	3,274,700	pure } acres }	
1,481,000	2,835,000	2,420,000	2,509,000	2,026,000	2,210,000	1,870,000	mixed }	
525,036	521,920	623,206	510,400	563,600	629,100	401,000	pure } tons }	
430,617	516,000	542,000	396,000	398,000	424,000	217,000	mixed }	
8,711,711	4,435,648	4,838,164	4,178,700	8,918,800	3,804,900	3,758,900	pure } acres }	
611,000	717,000	747,000	600,000	700,000	775,000	900,000	mixed }	
96,210	83,587	639,473	800,400	814,800	451,000	241,600	pure } tons }	Sesamum (til or jinjili)
60,000	80,000	70,000	35,000	45,000	90,000	30,000	mixed }	
2,268,800	2,142,700	2,275,050	2,809,700	3,128,900	3,482,900	3,916,200	acres } bales }	Jute (b)
7,438,000	6,677,000	7,241,000	7,400,000	8,140,900	9,206,400	9,667,400		
791,190	615,511	706,694	476,900	383,000	421,200	371,800	acres } cwt }	
112,819	79,207	102,802	58,000	48,200	65,700	61,400		Indigo
434,222	491,155	474,193	459,700	485,900	622,000	665,600	acres } tons }	Groundnut (c)
69,298	61,864	64,419	214,900	211,200	273,760	250,100		
2,816,891	2,207,820	2,114,502	2,244,800	2,111,000	2,361,800	2,622,400	acres } tons }	Sugarcane
2,923,476	1,906,783	1,871,960	2,169,000	1,725,600	2,203,300	2,054,700		

(c) The figures of yield for years previous to 1901-02 relate to Bombay only.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

RICE

[The figures in cwt. represent the output of clean rice]

PROVINCE	acres	cwt	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1889-94	37,886,500	374,227,800	Favourable for winter but less favourable for autumn rice
1894-95	38,639,500	416,857,200	Favourable throughout
1895-96	37,447,600	317,514,600	Rainfall insufficient during the latter part of the season
1896-97	36,177,400	179,887,400	Very unfavourable. Extensive failure of crop with famine
1897-98	39,549,500	398,142,000	Favourable
1898-99	39,605,400	405,812,900	Favourable
1899-1900	39,490,500	357,956,800	Unfavourable for autumn, but better for winter rice
1900-01	36,013,900	311,508,600	Not favourable owing to ill distributed rainfall
1901-02	35,004,800	272,201,900	Unfavourable particularly for the winter crop
1902-03	37,553,700	353,977,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	31,931,500	316,089,700	Not favourable owing to deficient rainfall
1904-05	38,355,200	347,229,100	Rainfall unseasonable and ill distributed
1905-06	25,150,600	227,987,500	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1906-07	24,616,000	195,515,500	Unfavourable owing to unseasonable rainfall and floods
1907-08	21,473,200	140,161,100	Unfavourable. Rainfall unseasonable and ill distributed
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam</i>			
1905-06	15,960,200	101,307,600	Crop damaged by heavy rain and consequent floods
1906-07	15,723,500	119,835,800	Unfavourable for autumn but favourable for winter crop
1907-08	15,050,800	130,188,000	Very favourable for autumn but less so for winter crop
<i>Madras (b)</i>			
1893-94	6,710,200	37,017,600	Favourable at first, but late rains injured crop in places
1894-95	6,569,400	35,662,600	Rainfall partial and insufficient
1895-96	6,881,000	56,359,500	Generally favourable, though crop affected in places by floods
1896-97	6,620,000	48,359,700	Unfavourable in northern but better in southern districts
1897-98	6,935,200	47,991,700	Crop affected by failure of north east monsoon
1898-99	7,166,000	51,916,700	Rain deficient in northern and excessive in southern districts
1899-1900	6,429,000	39,437,100	Favourable at first, but latterly unfavourable in most districts
1900-01	6,631,000	49,023,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	6,858,200	51,490,200	Favourable
1902-03	7,734,800	57,195,500	Favourable
1903-04	7,768,300	58,200,000	Favourable
1904-05	6,322,700	40,497,000	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1905-06	6,604,100	45,993,200	Not unfavourable
1906-07	6,944,400	50,433,200	Rainfall seasonable
1907-08	7,276,800	52,261,100	Water supply not quite sufficient, but crop fair

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1901-05

(b) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *rain-twateri* villages; but since that year estimates for certain zamindari and whole *inam* villages have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

RICE—*continued*

[The figures in cwt. represent the outturn of clean rice]

PROVINCE	acres	cwt	Character of season
<i>Lower Burma</i>			
1893-94	4,928,600	47,874,000	Favourable
1894-95	4,793,341	45,381,980	Rainfall insufficient
1895-96	5,068,147	41,481,000	Late rains unequally distributed
1896-97	5,224,062	47,879,000	Favourable
1897-98	5,720,786	52,217,000	Uniformly favourable
1898-99	5,910,650	41,851,000	Rain failed towards end of season, causing some injury
1899-1900	6,050,185	51,160,000	Good
1900-01	6,328,903	52,975,000	Not unfavourable
1901-02	6,558,190	60,602,000	Favourable
1902-03	6,553,890	53,022,000	Favourable, though floods caused damage in places
1903-04	6,761,665	64,411,000	Very favourable
1904-05	6,900,000	60,735,000	Rainfall seasonable, but crop affected by floods and high winds
1905-06	6,713,400	57,910,000	Generally favourable except for damage by floods in places
1906-07	6,973,700	61,924,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	7,202,200	64,740,000	Rainfall late but ample and well distributed
<i>Total</i>			
1893-94	49,525,300	459,119,400	Favourable generally
1894-95	50,002,211	497,901,780	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	49,890,747	415,355,100	Not very favourable owing to ill distributed rainfall
1896-97	48,021,462	275,676,100	Unfavourable except in Burma
1897-98	52,205,468	498,350,700	Favourable generally
1898-99	52,082,050	505,610,600	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	51,969,635	451,653,400	Not very favourable
1900-01	48,932,493	413,506,700	Not favourable
1901-02	48,511,190	384,294,100	Unfavourable except in Madras and Burma
1902-03	51,842,990	460,481,800	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	49,461,405	439,280,700	On the whole not unfavourable
1904-05	51,586,900	418,161,100	Not very favourable
1905-06	54,429,000	433,198,300	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in many places
1906-07	51,157,600	427,713,800	Not very favourable
1907-08	64,098,500	507,300,200	Not favourable

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

WHEAT

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Panjab</i>			
1893-94	8,265,200	2,560,341	Very favourable, though crop injured by rust in places
1894-95	8,051,800	2,395,363	Winter rain sufficient and harvest excellent
1895-96	6,893,400	1,753,766	Very unfavourable for dry crop owing to deficient rain
1896-97	6,584,300	1,872,066	Sowings restricted owing to weak monsoon but winter rains copious
1897-98	8,013,800	2,358,975	Favourable, but late crop damaged at harvest time
1898-99	7,729,200	1,977,777	Not favourable. Outturn affected by deficient rain, rust, insects
1899-1900	6,366,500	1,828,163	Monsoon rains scanty, but winter rains beneficial
1900-01	8,766,400	2,040,602	Very favourable, except for damage by rust and excessive rain
1901-02	7,227,100	1,816,382	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon and failure of winter rains
1902-03	6,995,200	2,314,714	Favourable, except for damage by drought in the middle of the season
1903-04	7,765,700	3,075,161	Distinctly favourable
1904-05	7,712,100	2,955,300	Favourable
1905-06	8,572,100	3,610,300	Very favourable
1906-07	9,100,100	3,206,000	Favourable, except for local damage by excessive rain, rust and hail-storms
1907-08(a)	8,208,500	2,495,400	Unfavourable. Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains late and scanty
<i>N.W. Frontier (b)</i>			
1901-02	796,500	159,279	Unusual drought throughout season
1902-03	822,900	284,691	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	984,062	302,091	Very favourable
1904-05	892,200	267,600	Favourable
1905-06	1,021,600	279,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,146,100	305,200	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	977,700	213,200	Restricted sowings; but late rains beneficial
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1893-94	6,674,880	1,851,685	Generally favourable, except for damage by high winds and rust
1894-95	6,339,688	1,489,996	Rain excessive. Crop injured by high winds and cloudy weather
1895-96	5,177,261	1,591,294	Rain deficient throughout season
1896-97	4,931,710	1,850,914	Autumn rain irregular and scanty. Winter rain well-distributed
1897-98	5,985,146	2,249,638	Favourable generally
1898-99	6,348,688	2,277,414	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	6,202,826	2,410,052	Rainfall deficient at first but favourable later
1900-01	6,780,140	2,384,603	Favourable, except for damage by cloudy weather and rust
1901-02	6,461,729	2,401,910	Rainfall late and deficient
1902-03	6,909,519	2,972,417	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	7,788,763	3,230,018	Remarkably good
1904-05	7,706,600	1,997,000	Favourable at the beginning but disastrous afterwards
1905-06	6,478,000	2,429,703	Favourable for irrigated crop
1906-07	7,011,000	2,164,600	Favourable at first, but unfavourable afterwards
1907-08	4,406,600	1,074,700	Unfavourable on the whole
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1893-94	3,988,000	575,000	Fair on the whole
1894-95	3,383,349	502,275	Crop suffered from heavy rain and fungoid diseases
1895-96	2,714,454	368,988	Unfavourable
1896-97	1,989,023	832,645	Winter rains generally favourable
1897-98	2,171,714	513,095	Crop suffered somewhat from insufficient moisture
1898-99	2,305,290	456,100	Not favourable
1899-1900	1,633,070	201,803	Very unfavourable
1900-01	2,055,736	410,800	Favourable except for damage by rust
1901-02	2,620,138	571,040	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1902-03	2,361,003	666,560	Favourable except for damage by frost and insects
1903-04	2,921,161	751,384	Favourable except at the end of the season
1904-05	3,069,500	751,900	Favourable except for damage by frost and rust in places
1905-06	3,012,500	773,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	3,274,100	831,500	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	2,470,600	400,900	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture

(a) Including Native States

(b) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

WHEAT—continued

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1893-94	1,461,000	459,000	Rainfall excessive at first but deficient afterwards
1894-95	1,413,000	686,300	Crop suffered somewhat from drought
1895-96	1,427,100	315,600	Autumn rains ceased early and winter rains failed
1896-97	1,311,700	386,400	Unfavourable at first, but slightly better afterwards
1897-98	1,569,500	592,600	Favourable
1898-99	1,582,500	656,400	Uniformly favourable
1899-1900	1,550,800	572,700	Not favourable on the whole
1900-01	1,498,700	472,600	Unfavourable
1901-02	1,408,300	391,500	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	1,417,000	485,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	1,508,600	527,800	Generally favourable
1904-05	1,321,000	433,200	Unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	1,249,300	806,600	Crop seriously damaged by continuous rain and hailstorms
1906-07	1,402,600	388,700	Unfavourable
1907-08	1,003,100	299,200	Very unfavourable
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1901-02	180,700	62,000	On the whole not favourable
1902-03	159,800	50,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1903-04	135,900	31,000	Unfavourable
1904-05	92,700	21,400	Very unfavourable
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (b)</i>			
1893-94	2,625,000	762,000	Autumn satisfactory, though rain excessive in parts
1894-95	2,678,605	744,961	Favourable, though crop injured by cloudy weather rust and frost
1895-96	2,298,838	454,865	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture
1896-97	1,416,741	288,002	Unfavourable. Rains failed
1897-98	2,004,832	627,914	Rain continuous and excessive
1898-99	2,470,998	737,835	Not favourable on unirrigated but good on irrigated land
1899-1900	1,157,077	99,408	Very unfavourable. Rains failed
1900-01	1,439,810	298,479	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1901-02	1,510,450	179,034	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall. Damage by rats
1902-03	1,797,215	532,601	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	2,174,076	560,279	Fairly good on the whole
1904-05	2,210,900	856,600	Not favourable owing to deficient rain, cold and frost
1905-06	1,317,200	275,100	Unfavourable owing to insufficiency of moisture
1906-07	1,662,900	838,200	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,505,500	315,000	Generally unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
<i>Berar</i>			
1893-94	928,000	170,898	Favourable on the whole
1894-95	889,326	150,232	Not very favourable owing to heavy rain
1895-96	747,025	103,084	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1896-97	381,425	23,413	Crop failed owing to want of rain
1897-98	390,378	41,083	Unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	436,962	53,571	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	17,910	414	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	213,551	20,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	280,085	84,385	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1902-03	216,955	84,625	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	462,668	70,052	Not very favourable owing to heavy rain and hailstorms
1904-05	428,600	80,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	424,300	60,700	Not very favourable owing to deficient monsoon
1906-07	449,900	72,660	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	286,900	83,500	Not favourable owing to deficiency of moisture

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1905-06

(b) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*continued*

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1893-94	581,000	161,000	Inundation insufficient
1894-95	673,251	215,381	Favourable
1895-96	915,559	71,688	Unfavourable
1896-97	406,752	116,470	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	501,621	177,160	Inundation seasonable and sufficient
1898-99	369,708	81,231	Decidedly bad owing to insufficient inundation
1899-1900	361,522	68,228	Unfavourable
1900-01	479,487	128,160	Generally good
1901-02	534,004	109,009	Fairly good
1902-03	331,608	75,987	Unfavourable owing to poor inundation
1903-04	586,895	202,171	Favourable
1904-05	622,700	126,100	Not very favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1905-06	628,100	100,200	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	672,300	186,300	Favourable, but crop suffered in places from rain and hail
1907-08	431,500	108,200	Not favourable owing to low inundation and frost
<i>Rajputana</i>			
1893-94	1,646,000	389,000	Not reported
1894-95	1,529,146	368,168	
1895-96	1,306,868	315,573	
1896-97	1,374,346	233,932	
1897-98	1,302,233	307,062	Rainfall deficient
1898-99	1,196,014	276,398	
1899-1900	360,733	79,289	
1900-01	719,290	170,682	
1901-02	541,834	103,869	Unfavourable
1902-03	818,399	190,41	Fairly good
1903-04	1,125,277	297,162	Favourable
1904-05	1,023,800	189,000	Not favourable
1905-06	665,600	186,600	Not very favourable
1906-07	842,400	181,600	Favourable
1907-08	603,800	118,500	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
<i>Central India</i>			
1893-94 (a)	1,537,143	227,819	Not reported
1894-95	2,012,531	396,567	
1895-96	1,740,608	290,745	
1896-97	1,366,269	179,919	
1897-98	1,501,013	279,402	
1898-99	1,613,851	287,749	
1899-1900	692,950	100,276	
1900-01	1,244,380	220,116	
1901-02	1,459,116	255,027	
1902-03	1,182,298	403,843	
1903-04	1,956,069	523,855	
1904-05	2,297,400	473,200	
1905-06	1,652,100	420,600	
1906-07	2,117,500	614,600	
1907-08	1,879,700	322,600	

(a) Incomplete

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

WHEAT—concluded

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1893-94	1,162,503	109,234	Not reported
1894-95	1,412,662	69,418	Not favourable owing to heavy rain late in the season
1895-96	1,454,451	85,331	Not reported
1896-97	772,090	18,585	Unfavourable
1897-98	1,008,175	30,130	Not very unfavourable
1898-99	1,113,431	38,098	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1899-1900	389,136	1,538	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rain
1900-01	636,247	12,279	Unfavourable owing to holding off of rain
1901-02	603,182	38,853	Not favourable, crop damaged by rats
1902-03	614,082	53,724	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	1,134,769	100,535	Favourable
1904-05	1,126,600	89,700	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1905-06	981,500	41,800	Unfavourable owing to want of late rains
1906-07	1,030,500	109,000	Favourable
1907-08	932,900	67,200	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
<i>Mysore</i>			
1893-94	(b)	(b)	
1894-95	4,534	904	
1895-96	5,456	363	
1896-97	3,871	413	
1897-98	4,363	391	
1898-99	4,029	492	
1899-1900	2,758	254	
1900-01	2,656	107	Not reported
1901-02	3,714	256	
1902-03	5,123	631	
1903-04	5,718	630	
1904-05	5,300	410	
1905-06	2,190	140	
1906-07	4,500	700	
1907-08	2,500	600	
<i>Total</i>			
1893-94	28,710,735	7,268,983	Not unfavourable on the whole
1894-95	28,421,831	6,998,930	Not favourable owing to heavy rain at sowing time
1895-96	24,071,320	5,380,342	{ Unfavourable
1896-97	20,679,727	5,363,289	
1897-98	24,537,775	7,208,884	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	25,370,078	6,837,674	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	18,687,782	5,357,142	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	23,864,650	7,098,529	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	23,446,161	6,000,524	Unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	23,395,277	7,971,446	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	28,413,743	9,041,145	Exceptionally good
1904-05	29,470,200	7,582,040	Not very favourable on the whole
1905-06	26,367,100	8,570,140	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	29,212,800	8,491,700	Favourable at first, but dull weather prevailed later
1907-08	22,601,900	6,196,400	Disappointing. Crop injured by frequent rain, cold winds, frosts

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *tagir* areas

(b) No information

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

COTTON

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (a)</i>			
1893-94	5,910,856	1,023,490	Favourable, though crop affected by excessive rain
1894-95	5,282,717	880,210	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1895-96	5,301,508	1,023,155	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	5,039,549	827,819	Unfavourable on the whole, owing to drought
1897-98	4,761,103	918,514	Not very favourable owing to damage from blight and locusts
1898-99	5,093,143	1,232,861	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	3,095,206	(6)81,647	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	4,240,140	759,096	Not favourable owing to deficiency of late rains
1901-02	4,391,798	567,388	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain
1902-03	4,786,657	943,827	Favourable, though crop affected by excessive rain and cold in places
1903-04	5,702,001	1,050,010	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	5,855,010	786,000	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1905-06	6,665,000	1,193,010	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1906-07	7,383,000	1,762,000	Favourable
1907-08	6,560,000	960,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
<i>Berar (c)</i>			
1893-94	2,184,800	291,507	{ Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1894-95	2,102,956	255,828	
1895-96	2,071,866	451,230	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	2,306,870	385,576	Not favourable owing to failure of monsoon after August
1897-98	2,150,929	439,980	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	2,476,306	617,222	Outturn good though late rains failed
1899-1900	1,993,602	104,693	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	2,521,651	730,962	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,693,201	612,344	Favourable, though crop injured by rats
1902-03	2,765,635	710,068	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in November
1903-04	2,951,000	486,070	Not favourable owing to heavy rain
1904-05	3,000,010	756,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	3,192,000	475,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	8,239,000	558,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1907-08	3,071,000	371,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
<i>Madras (d)</i>			
1893-94	1,724,000	121,200	Favourable at first, but unfavourable afterwards
1894-95	1,521,500	106,980	Unfavourable owing mainly to want of timely rains
1895-96	1,623,900	120,524	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,395,400	104,655	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1897-98	1,509,100	118,876	Crop injured by blight or drought in places
1898-99	1,921,700	127,670	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,882,700	101,440	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,973,300	118,920	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,361,200	130,130	Fair on the whole
1902-03	1,580,900	167,119	{ Favourable
1903-04	1,666,000	175,000	
1904-05	1,755,000	182,000	{ Not favourable owing to want of sufficient rain
1905-06	1,597,000	145,010	
1906-07	1,548,000	157,000	Favourable
1907-08	1,849,000	194,000	Favourable

(a) Includes the States of Barda and

(b) The estimate for the year is too low, as the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the net exports for the year ending the 30th September were 605,000 bales. For both the preceding and the following years the trade figures are however lower than the estimates, so that for the 3 years 1898-1901 the production would seem to be understated only by 108,000 bales. In this calculation the excess of the exports from the districts of the North and East Deccan over their reported production, which averages 208,000 bales in the twelve years 1891-1903, has been taken to represent imports by road into the Presidency from the neighbouring Native States.

(c) The figures of production for Berar for the years previous to 1903-04 represent the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the exports for the year ending the 30th September, as the provincial estimates of the outturn were extremely defective.

(d) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* tracts; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and *whole inam* villages and Native States have also been included.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

COTTON—continued

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted.]

PROVINCE	ACRES	BALES OF 400 LB	CHARACTER OF SEASON
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1893-94	.	1,456,283	147,100
1894-95	.	1,611,912	117,277
1895-96	.	1,492,708	178,293
1896-97	.	1,658,216	137,162
1897-98	.	1,653,689	109,449
1898-99	.	1,739,379	222,303
1899-1900	.	1,292,320	91,975
1900-01	.	1,608,886	288,570
1901-02	.	1,689,139	300,301
1902-03	.	2,859,180	280,267
1903-04	.	2,661,000	275,000
1904-05	.	2,731,000	330,000
1905-06	.	2,597,000	303,000
1906-07	.	3,470,000	419,000
1907-08	.	3,100,000	34,000
<i>United Provinces (b)</i>			
1893-94	.	1,069,807	296,643
1894-95	.	1,214,747	198,833
1895-96	.	1,060,905	280,414
1896-97	.	1,150,009	270,521
1897-98	.	919,071	225,478
1898-99	.	933,395	261,301
1899-1900	.	900,673	227,787
1900-01	.	1,016,176	294,160
1901-02	.	1,153,870	368,698
1902-03	.	1,230,191	327,733
1903-04	.	811,000	181,000
1904-05	.	1,291,000	368,000
1905-06	.	1,372,000	394,000
1906-07	.	1,489,000	639,000
1907-08	.	1,481,000	268,000
<i>Punjab (b)</i>			
1893-94	.	1,124,500	291,907
1894-95	.	1,161,200	211,667
1895-96	.	1,170,700	201,906
1896-97	.	1,129,400	223,947
1897-98	.	789,000	160,707
1898-99	.	948,400	188,026
1899-1900	.	1,215,100	205,208
1900-01	.	1,050,200	210,648
1901-02	.	1,026,800	213,486
1902-03	.	1,183,000	229,005
1903-04	.	1,205,100	261,241
1904-05	.	1,398,000	403,000
1905-06	.	2,020,000	192,000
1906-07	.	1,413,000	367,000
1907-08	.	1,476,000	367,000
<i>N.W. Frontier (c)</i>			
1901-02	.	30,400	6,750
1902-03	.	27,400	7,420
1903-04	.	36,900	8,424
1904-05	.	49,000	10,000
1905-06	.	50,000	18,000
1906-07	.	61,000	13,000
1907-08	.	48,000	8,000

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *zagar* areas.

(b) Including Native States from 1901-02.

(c) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

COTTON—continued

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1893-94	.	600,700	79,600 } Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1894-95	.	601,984	81,196 } Favourable
1895-96 (a)	.	541,087	105,940 } Not favourable owing to scanty rainfall
1896-97	.	718,186	86,950 } Crop injured by excessive rain
1897-98	.	668,847	118,904 } Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1898-99	.	668,523	165,169 } Very unfavourable owing to exceptional drought
1899-1900	.	712,836	117,050 } Not favourable owing to irregular rainfall
1900-01	.	1,001,812	268,958 } Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	.	981,342	267,737 } Favourable
1902-03	.	1,130,431	260,798 } Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1903-04	.	1,293,000	274,000 } Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1904-05	.	1,484,000	474,000 } Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1905-06	.	1,657,000	343,000 }
1906-07	.	1,839,000	828,000 }
1907-08	.	1,881,000	224,000 }
<i>Rajputana</i>			
1893-94 (c)	.	617,600	171,700 }
1894-95	.	619,362	184,696 }
1895-96	.	514,854	160,862 }
1896-97	.	549,236	145,492 }
1897-98	.	512,435	137,669 }
1898-99	.	478,604	117,743 }
1899-1900	.	325,033	44,161 }
1900-01	.	369,384	104,390 }
1901-02	.	281,934	87,558 }
1902-03	.	456,503	164,142 }
1903-04	.	395,000	113,000 }
1904-05	.	469,000	186,000 }
1905-06	.	291,000	61,000 }
1906-07	.	428,000	201,000 }
1907-08	.	438,000	102,000 }
<i>Central India</i>			
1893-94 (d)	.	205,800	31,900 }
1894-95	.	512,936	38,000 }
1895-96	.	420,239	49,500 }
1896-97	.	522,683	45,900 }
1897-98	.	417,456	60,600 }
1898-99	.	471,408	46,800 }
1899-1900	.	479,565	23,100 }
1900-01	.	542,673	63,900 }
1901-02	.	529,094	72,200 }
1902-03	.	591,006	115,878 }
1903-04	.	772,000	126,000 }
1904-05	.	846,000	136,000 }
1905-06	.	979,000	130,000 }
1906-07	.	1,132,000	222,000 }
1907-08	.	990,000	54,000 }
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1893-94	.	115,810	75,081 }
1894-95	.	113,589	55,141 }
1895-96	.	111,855	51,018 }
1896-97	.	123,706	56,694 }
1897-98	.	108,227	40,176 }
1898-99	.	92,312	30,712 }
1899-1900	.	92,069	20,507 }
1900-01	.	81,560	43,081 }
1901-02	.	129,409	72,553 }
1902-03	.	195,486	110,808 }
1903-04	.	208,000	115,000 }
1904-05	.	221,000	97,000 }
1905-06	.	283,000	84,000 }
1906-07	.	250,000	164,700 }
1907-08	.	232,000	121,000 }

(a) Exclusive of zamindari areas in Rajput, Bilaspur, and Drug

(b) Represent exports and consumption of the years ending the 30th September as the reported estimates of the yield were imperfect

(c) Exclusive of Tonk

(d) Exclusive of the greater part of the Bhopal Agency

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

COTTON—concluded

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season			
<i>Burma</i>						
1898-99	167,821	—				
1899-1900	148,563	32,000	Not unfavourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain			
1900-01	141,718	21,077	Heavy rain injured the crop			
1901-02	130,010	13,125	Unfavourable owing to want of rain			
1902-03	148,867	21,114	Fair on the whole			
1903-04	165,000	27,000	Not unfavourable on the whole			
1904-05	180,000	39,000	{ Favourable on the whole			
1905-06	183,000	35,000	Fairly favourable on the whole			
1906-07	187,000	36,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall			
1907-08	180,000	28,000				
<i>Bengal (a)</i>						
1893-94	215,000	59,428	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain			
1894-95	200,200	63,871	Favourable on the whole			
1895-96	197,000	53,856	Favourable except at sowing time			
1896-97	167,100	40,184	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall			
1897-98	174,000	52,590	Favourable on the whole			
1898-99	167,000	45,560	Unfavourable owing to uneven character of monsoon			
1899-1900	160,600	39,705	Unfavourable owing to inadequate rain			
1900-01	127,700	41,282	Unfavourable for early but fairly favourable for late crop			
1901-02	118,500	32,094	{ Unfavourable owing to deficient rain			
1902-03	100,300	29,866	Not very favourable on the whole			
1903-04	96,000	28,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain			
1904-05	78,000	20,000	{ Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods			
1905-06	71,000	16,000	1906-07	75,000	10,000	Not favourable owing to floods and drought afterwards
1907-08	74,000	14,000				
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam</i>						
1903-04 (b)	31,000	12,000	Not very favourable on the whole			
1904-05	50,000	17,000	Generally favourable			
1905-06	61,000	17,000	Crop injured by excessive rain			
1906-07	76,000	17,000	Not favourable on the whole			
1907-08	78,000	21,000	Very favourable			
<i>Mysore</i>						
1903-04	70,000	13,000	{ Not reported			
1904-05	71,000	5,000	{ Generally favourable			
1905-06	76,000	5,000				
1906-07	89,000	10,000				
1907-08	84,000	7,000				
<i>Ajmer-Merwara</i>						
1903-04	38,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains			
1904-05	52,000	18,000	Favourable			
1905-06	29,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to high winds			
1906-07	40,000	19,000	Favourable			
1907-08	41,000	11,000	Not favourable on the whole			
<i>Total</i>						
	Acres	Outturn as shown above (in bales of 400 lb)	Net exports and consumption (in bales of 400 lb) (c)			
1893-94	15,404,156	2,520,825	8,806,538			
1894-95	14,959,108	2,223,029	2,980,019			
1895-96	14,515,602	2,070,388	3,632,042			
1896-97	14,049,495	2,284,880	9,351,408			
1897-98	19,088,437	2,478,038	3,896,563			
1898-99	14,602,892	3,015,289	8,886,730			
1899-1900	11,884,576	1,000,168	2,526,860			
1900-01	14,281,150	2,953,391	3,692,372			
1901-02	14,505,295	2,744,591	4,054,588			
1902-03	16,581,046	3,307,030	4,510,217			
1903-04	18,025,000	3,160,666	4,209,507			
1904-05	19,018,003	3,781,003	4,154,251			
1905-06	21,072,000	3,416,000	4,086,761			
1906-07	22,329,000	4,935,700	5,301,665			
1907-08	21,074,000	3,014,000	4,479,143			

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04.

(b) Assam only.

(c) For the years up to 1906-07 the exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending the 30th September. For 1907-08 they are for the year ending the 30th June. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1907 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 750,000 bales. This figure has been included in the figure for each year shown in this column.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

LINSEED

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1893-94 (a)	Pure . . .	742,000	101,000
	Mixed . . .	503,000	65,000
1894-95	Pure . . .	753,867	69,165
	Mixed . . .	603,000	53,899
1895-96	Pure . . .	403,565	55,795
	Mixed . . .	560,000	82,462
1896-97	Pure . . .	235,166	40,036
	Mixed . . .	345,000	58,504
1897-98	Pure . . .	510,461	110,619
	Mixed . . .	425,000	90,976
1898-99	Pure . . .	438,728	87,854
	Mixed . . .	445,000	91,284
1899-1900	Pure . . .	357,890	78,267
	Mixed . . .	409,000	89,464
1900-01	Pure . . .	448,206	75,780
	Mixed . . .	466,000	79,000
1901-02	Pure . . .	373,092	75,876
	Mixed . . .	498,000	100,113
1902-03	Pure . . .	536,014	114,595
	Mixed . . .	621,000	122,000
1903-04	Pure . . .	782,302	144,736
	Mixed . . .	592,000	105,000
1904-05	Pure . . .	634,500	51,800
	Mixed . . .	647,000	49,000
1905-06	Pure . . .	210,900	32,800
	Mixed . . .	567,000	88,000
1906-07	Pure . . .	315,000	56,000
	Mixed . . .	633,000	113,000
1907-08	Pure . . .	57,500	6,500
	Mixed . . .	269,000	80,000
<i>Bengal (b)</i>			
1893-94	. . .	777,100	131,800
1894-95	. . .	732,900	120,900
1895-96	. . .	712,700	95,600
1896-97	. . .	587,800	84,900
1897-98	. . .	682,800	125,400
1898-99	. . .	677,900	144,700
1899-1900	. . .	653,200	120,700
1900-01	. . .	806,700	133,400
1901-02	. . .	783,800	110,800
1902-03	. . .	864,200	160,000
1903-04	. . .	922,800	168,800
1904-05	. . .	730,400	96,600
1905-06	. . .	726,500	110,500
1906-07	. . .	717,700	101,200
1907-08	. . .	503,600	74,400
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1904-05	. . .	89,000	17,500
1905-06	. . .	103,000	17,300
1906-07	. . .	87,900	18,400
1907-08	. . .	85,800	11,500
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1893-94	. . .	1,788,000	132,000
1894-95	. . .	1,498,672	42,532
1895-96	. . .	730,750	45,258
1896-97	. . .	527,421	19,391
1897-98	. . .	683,728	69,783
1898-99	. . .	838,255	58,955
1899-1900	. . .	806,933	4,319
1900-01	. . .	495,165	20,652
1901-02	. . .	609,596	32,786
1902-03	. . .	494,187	42,352
1903-04	. . .	808,566	77,587
1904-05	. . .	825,103	67,300
1905-06	. . .	815,400	69,600
1906-07	. . .	1,061,200	97,700
1907-08	. . .	498,800	22,300

(a) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(b) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

LINSEED—*continued*

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1896-97	824,455	11,955	Unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	498,030	15,141	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	426,015	13,443	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	171,970	1,506	Very unfavourable
1900-01	871,983	8,774	Unfavourable
1901-02	870,370	18,403	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	378,569	22,343	Favourable
1903-04	529,214	25,290	Crop affected by severe cold and insects
1904-05	775,800	33,500	Favourable though crop affected by failure of late rain
1905-06	601,500	24,700	Unfavourable
1906-07	661,300	28,600	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	484,809	13,800	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
<i>Berar (b)</i>			
1893-94	578,000	29,000	Crop suffered from untimely rain and rust
1894-95	385,563	13,893	Unfavourable owing to cloudy weather, storms, and rust
1895-96	500,650	27,497	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	188,142	4,576	Very unfavourable
1897-98	180,472	10,405	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	171,095	7,683	Crop suffered through failure of late rains
1899-1900	21,564	—	Crop withered for want of moisture
1900-01	154,716	5,882	Unfavourable for want of sufficient rain
1901-02	185,783	9,606	Favourable, but crop injured by rats
1902-03	120,753	7,289	Fair on the whole
1903-04	181,823	18,017	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains
1904-05	134,000	13,200	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains and hail
1905-06	96,700	7,700	Unfavourable owing to frost, and hailstorms
1906-07	97,000	8,500	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, frost, rust, and hail
1907-08	56,100	1,700	Very unfavourable
<i>Mumbai (including Native States) (c)</i>			
1893-94	402,000	52,000	Favourable
1894-95	410,092	25,308	Unfavourable owing to excessive moisture and blight
1895-96	606,428	68,261	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	157,763	2,321	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	229,300	23,646	Not favourable
1898-99	277,462	28,975	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	197,356	428	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	141,221	9,036	Very unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1901-02	224,002	4,587	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1902-03	198,514	12,089	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	381,374	31,822	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	648,000	18,500	Crop suffered from cold, frost, and deficient moisture
1905-06	151,800	2,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1906-07	107,100	6,800	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1907-08	126,500	3,200	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
<i>Rest of India</i>			
1893-94	587,000	114,000	
<i>Total</i>			
1893-94	{ Pure 4,354,100	559,800	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain
	{ Mixed 503,000	65,000	
1894-95	{ Pure 3,781,684	271,798	Unfavourable. Rainfall excessive, producing rust and disease
	{ Mixed 603,000	58,899	
1895-96	{ Pure 2,954,093	287,407	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
	{ Mixed 660,000	82,462	
1896-97	{ Pure 2,020,747	162,479	Very unfavourable, owing to drought
	{ Mixed 345,000	58,501	
1897-98	{ Pure 2,707,887	354,994	Favourable in northern India, but not in western and central India
	{ Mixed 425,000	90,078	
1898-99	{ Pure 2,829,475	336,610	
	{ Mixed 445,000	91,284	
1899-1900	{ Pure 1,048,908	208,220	Very unfavourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 409,000	89,404	
1900-01	{ Pure 2,417,091	247,024	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
	{ Mixed 466,000	79,000	
1901-02	{ Pure 2,546,604	251,808	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
	{ Mixed 498,000	100,113	
1902-03	{ Pure 2,502,297	359,588	Not unfavourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 621,000	122,000	
1903-04	{ Pure 8,809,079	406,532	Favourable in northern and western India
	{ Mixed 592,000	105,000	
1904-05	{ Pure 3,747,400	298,400	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, rust, and frost
	{ Mixed 617,000	49,000	
1905-06	{ Pure 2,711,800	265,200	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed and untimely
	{ Mixed 567,000	88,000	
1906-07	{ Pure 8,110,200	312,200	Not favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 633,000	113,000	
1907-08	{ Pure 1,818,100	133,200	Very unfavourable owing to failure of the monsoon
	{ Mixed 289,000	30,000	

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude jagir areas.

(b) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data.

(c) Includes the State of Baroda also.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

RAPE AND MUSTARD

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1893-94	2,209,100	334,200	Rain ill-distributed
1894-95	2,221,600	343,700	Crop suffered through absence of late rain
1895-96	2,148,400	382,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	2,003,900	312,300	
1897-98	2,289,700	438,600	
1898-99	2,167,200	448,200	Favourable
1899-1900	2,032,900	371,900	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01	2,043,200	337,800	Rainfall generally deficient
1901-02	1,922,400	372,900	Rainfall ill-distributed
1902-03	1,914,100	341,700	
1903-04	1,973,900	365,500	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	782,700	125,900	Unfavourable on the whole owing to hail, frost, and rain
1905-06	767,200	118,400	Unfavourable owing to untimely rain
1906-07	818,100	138,800	Not very favourable
1907-08	811,200	88,900	Unfavourable on the whole
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1901-05	1,184,600	284,400	Crop affected by hail and frost
1905-06	1,094,500	168,900	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	1,208,400	198,200	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	1,249,800	185,000	Not very favourable on the whole
<i>Punjab</i>			
1893-94	899,900	112,016	Favourable, though crop injured by heavy rain and insects
1894-95	802,600	97,224	Crop injured by excessive rain in many districts
1895-96	475,100	50,602	Unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1896-97	515,300	52,756	Not favourable owing to drought
1897-98	1,112,300	142,115	Favourable
1898-99	582,600	56,041	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain and drought
1899-1900	397,500	20,761	Very unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1900-01	1,638,400	248,022	Most favourable
1901-02	665,800	64,861	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	936,100	91,857	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	1,038,900	159,236	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	1,210,800	110,300	Not favourable owing to severe frosts
1905-06	1,614,200	188,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	1,402,400	172,300	Crop injured by excessive late rain
1907-08	812,800	105,400	Not favourable owing to drought
<i>Assam</i>			
1893-94	168,000	34,000	Favourable
1894-95	184,399	20,249	Unfavourable
1895-96	182,610	36,898	
1896-97	178,408	38,858	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	167,368	31,878	Not very favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1898-99	184,866	21,891	Unfavourable owing to late subsidence of floods
1899-1900	110,110	21,789	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1900-01	126,309	21,140	Unfavourable owing to absence of rain
1901-02	157,671	28,294	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain
1902-03	174,719	27,905	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	172,039	29,098	Not quite favourable owing to want of late rain
1904-05	157,700	28,000	Not unfavourable
1905-06	104,400	30,290	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	222,000	43,600	Generally favourable
1907-08	228,500	43,400	Not very favourable on the whole
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1893-94 (b)	Pure	131,000	21,000
	Mixed	1,557,000	240,000
1894-95	Pure	109,847	16,497
	Mixed	1,618,000	210,050
1895-96	Pure	95,076	26,551
	Mixed	1,290,000	359,979
1896-97	Pure	88,872	18,521
	Mixed	1,526,000	310,602
1897-98	Pure	86,822	28,417
	Mixed	1,459,000	436,451
1898-99	Pure	92,679	22,884
	Mixed	1,509,000	410,983
1899-1900	Pure	76,180	21,186
	Mixed	1,381,040	425,471
1900-01	Pure	91,130	21,060
	Mixed	1,419,000	372,000
1901-02	Pure	120,436	36,841
	Mixed	1,461,000	430,617
1902-03	Pure	110,298	31,920
	Mixed	2,385,000	516,000
1903-04	Pure	181,926	20,618
	Mixed	2,420,000	542,000
1904-05	Pure	140,100	18,800
	Mixed	2,509,000	936,000
1905-06	Pure	154,700	30,000
	Mixed	2,026,000	398,000
1906-07	Pure	159,400	30,000
	Mixed	2,210,000	424,000
1907-08	Pure	96,800	11,000
	Mixed	1,870,000	217,000

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04.

(b) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop in the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

RAPE AND MUSTARD - *continued*

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1893-94	111,000	17,000	Crop suffered from deficient water supply, blight and frost
1894-95	222,413	24,852	Inundation favourable
1895-96	53,664	8,503	Unfavourable owing to deficient water supply
1896-97	72,093	11,101	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98	154,248	27,277	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	70,760	8,601	Unfavourable owing to low inundation and frost
1899-1900	64,657	0,193	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	119,596	12,804	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	118,140	12,049	Not favourable owing to low inundation
1902-03	78,606	7,813	Favourable
1903-04	86,525	10,550	Very unfavourable owing to low inundation, cold and frost
1904-05	60,100	2,500	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	64,200	11,500	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture and frost
1906-07	87,900	12,400	Most unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1907-08	61,100	6,200	On the whole favourable
<i>N.W. Frontier (a)</i>			Favourable
1901-02	78,700	8,723	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1902-03	110,800	13,151	Favourable
1903-04	130,231	17,127	Favourable
1904-05	55,700	8,300	Favourable
1905-06	85,500	12,200	Favourable
1906-07	218,800	19,400	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	121,000	12,300	
<i>Bombay (including Native States)</i>			
1893-94	80,000	18,000	Favourable
1894-95	91,822	18,509	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1895-96	49,481	7,617	Unfavourable owing to drought
1896-97	65,615	8,207	Favourable on the whole
1897-98	56,830	14,980	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1898-99	53,091	9,705	Disastrous owing to failure of rain
1899-1900	2,536	111	Fair on the whole
1900-01	39,134	6,613	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1901-02	17,438	1,721	Fair on the whole
1902-03	54,625	7,891	Not favourable owing to deficient late rains
1903-04	36,007	5,786	Unfavourable owing to deficient water supply
1904-05	25,100	3,000	Favourable
1905-06	43,800	8,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	61,400	14,800	
1907-08	54,000	12,500	
<i>Hyderabad (b)</i>			
1896-97	1,894	79	Unfavourable
1897-98	8,828	140	Not unfavourable
1898-99	8,796	286	Very unfavourable
1899-1900	905	6	Not unfavourable
1900-01	16,597	288	Unfavourable
1901-02	12,077	140	Favourable on the whole
1902-03	12,537	280	Crop affected by failure of late rains
1903-04	14,917	266	Not favourable
1904-05	18,000	200	
1905-06	14,300	100	
1906-07	10,700	100	
1907-08	9,500	200	
<i>Rest of India</i>			
1893-94	68,000	10,000	
Total			
1893-94	Pure	3,678,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	1,557,000	240,000
1894-95	Pure	3,682,181	521,091
	Mixed	1,613,000	216,050
1895-96	Pure	3,001,913	462,064
	Mixed	1,290,000	359,979
1896-97	Pure	2,910,682	441,814
	Mixed	1,526,000	810,602
1897-98	Pure	3,822,996	682,807
	Mixed	1,459,000	436,451
1898-99	Pure	3,109,988	567,698
	Mixed	1,509,000	410,989
1899-1900	Pure	2,698,768	447,946
	Mixed	1,381,000	425,471
1900-01	Pure	4,077,366	650,223
	Mixed	1,449,000	372,000
1901-02	Pure	3,082,602	525,035
	Mixed	1,461,000	430,617
1902-03	Pure	3,421,688	521,926
	Mixed	2,335,000	516,000
1903-04	Pure	3,583,445	628,206
	Mixed	2,429,000	342,000
1904-05	Pure	3,040,000	540,400
	Mixed	2,500,000	336,000
1905-06	Pure	4,002,800	683,000
	Mixed	2,026,000	398,000
1906-07	Pure	4,188,100	629,100
	Mixed	2,210,000	424,000
1907-08	Pure	3,274,700	464,900
	Mixed	1,870,000	217,000

(a) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab
(b) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude jagir areas

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

SESAMUM (til or jinjili)

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Madras (a)</i>			
1893-94	717,500	51,900	Not favourable on the whole
1894-95	613,600	40,700	Unfavourable on the whole
1895-96	824,700	54,700	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1896-97	562,800	48,100	Not favourable
1897-98	826,000	69,000	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	690,700	68,100	Not very favourable on the whole
1899-1900	665,900	45,100	Unfavourable
1900-01	850,000	68,200	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	727,700	66,400	Favourable on the whole
1902-03	782,700	71,700	Rainfall insufficient
1903-04	855,700	78,600	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	674,200	55,100	Early rainfall insufficient
1905-06	723,300	55,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	556,900	45,800	
1907-08	590,400	48,200	
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (b)</i>			
1893-94	668,600	78,900	Not favourable owing to untimely rain
1894-95	754,072	100,438	Rainfall unsatisfactory
1895-96	843,039	98,104	Crop suffered from want of moisture
1896-97	770,553	65,800	Crop suffered through early cessation of monsoon
1897-98	681,905	103,136	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	764,327	116,566	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1899-1900	903,148	6,186	Favourable
1900-01	719,642	105,167	Unfavourable. Late rains failed
1901-02	862,935	64,421	Favourable
1902-03	901,523	177,137	Satisfactory
1903-04	1,125,053	218,219	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1904-05	793,900	52,760	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	908,100	105,100	Fairly satisfactory
1906-07	1,049,500	186,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and disease
1907-08	944,900	69,900	
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1893-94	534,700	31,300	Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1894-95	520,089	27,714	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1895-96	503,407	45,248	Not favourable on the whole
1896-97	622,048	48,958	Exceptionally favourable
1897-98	740,491	67,770	Unfavourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1898-99	684,268	43,475	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1899-1900	1,026,257	62,132	Unfavourable. Early rains excessive. Late rains failed
1900-01	983,260	82,138	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	710,641	39,020	Not very favourable owing to heavy rainfall
1902-03	1,075,057	96,610	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1903-04	862,296	73,551	Unfavourable. Crop injured by heavy rain and mists
1904-05	779,600	58,900	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1905-06	686,900	57,700	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1906-07	717,700	60,700	
1907-08	747,500	37,800	

(a) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyalwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain zamindars and whole *inam* villages have also been included.

(b) Includes the State of Baroda also.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

SESAMUM—*continued*

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1894-95	356,200	43,400	
1895-96	368,900	36,000	
1896-97	332,500	30,800	Not quite favourable
1897-98	307,500	49,900	
1898-99	367,200	52,100	
1899-1900	388,200	49,700	Favourable on the whole
1900-01	386,000	45,400	
1901-02	411,100	54,900	Not favourable. Rainfall capricious and irregular
1902-03	384,800	46,000	Crop suffered through drought
1903-04	428,300	58,000	Not favourable on the whole
1904-05	288,800	30,800	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	283,200	33,400	Crop damaged by hail, frost and excessive rain
1906-07	273,200	36,000	Latterly favourable
1907-08	217,600	14,300	Rainfall ill-distributed Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1904-05	209,900	28,200	
1905-06	231,800	28,300	Crop damaged by hail, and excessive rain
1906-07	228,100	36,200	Not favourable. Rain ill-distributed
1907-08	228,600	32,200	At first favourable, but drought affected crop Crop affected by drought
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1893-94 (b)	Puro	200,000	19,700
	Mixed	509,000	50,000
1894-95	Puro	177,043	15,518
	Mixed	448,000	40,000
1895-96	Puro	148,888	14,554
	Mixed	560,000	65,000
1896-97	Puro	177,785	12,222
	Mixed	672,000	45,000
1897-98	Puro	147,817	14,991
	Mixed	584,000	60,000
1898-99	Puro	165,178	15,159
	Mixed	713,000	70,000
1899-1900	Puro	203,604	22,748
	Mixed	517,000	60,000
1900-01	Puro	238,154	28,431
	Mixed	622,000	75,000
1901-02	Puro	252,870	23,226
	Mixed	611,000	60,000
1902-03	Puro	316,150	35,279
	Mixed	717,000	80,000
1903-04	Puro	374,559	34,345
	Mixed	747,000	70,000
1904-05	Puro	301,100	18,900
	Mixed	600,000	35,000
1905-06	Puro	278,200	17,500
	Mixed	700,000	45,000
1906-07	Puro	309,200	36,200
	Mixed	775,000	90,000
1907-08	Puro	329,800	2,900
	Mixed	900,000	20,000

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04.

(b) "Puro" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

SESAMUM—*continued*

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Panjab and N.-W. Frontier (a)</i>			
1893-94	284,800	25,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1894-95	319,200	31,917	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	189,400	18,772	Unfavourable
1896-97	223,400	21,979	Favourable on the whole
1897-98	195,400	22,084	Favourable, though rain ceased somewhat early
1898-99	252,600	25,350	Favourable at first, but unfavourable later
1899-1900	216,400	16,253	Unfavourable owing to heavy floods
1900-01	218,500	19,077	Rainfall unevenly distributed
1901-02	211,500	17,810	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	244,000	20,819	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	246,600	26,143	Unfavourable owing to insufficient moisture
1904-05	158,000	16,000	Unfavourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1905-06	146,900	13,900	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1906-07	95,500	8,800	Very unfavourable. Rains ceased early
1907-08	84,100	4,700	
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1893-94	177,740	12,309	Moisture insufficient
1894-95	191,040	16,892	Favourable
1895-96	161,038	12,052	Scanty rains and low inundation
1896-97	183,873	12,384	Inundation good
1897-98	154,812	8,260	Not favourable
1898-99	114,129	8,285	Inundation low
1899-1900	158,957	7,323	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	105,881	4,468	Water-supply deficient
1901-02	99,693	5,985	Not quite favourable
1902-03	118,044	7,802	Crop suffered from blight and insects
1903-04	122,496	5,665	Inundation low
1904-05	83,700	5,800	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	84,400	6,300	Crop damaged by insects
1906-07	55,900	4,300	Inundation low
1907-08	50,600	3,900	
<i>Berar (b)</i>			
1893-94	85,300	3,200	Not favourable. Rainfall excessive
1894-95	69,715	2,359	Not favourable owing to drought
1895-96	76,155	2,704	Favourable at first, but drought later
1896-97	103,298	3,515	Favourable
1897-98	135,164	6,578	Unfavourable owing to drought and excessive heat
1898-99	135,493	5,620	Very favourable
1899-1900	116,089	1,436	Unfavourable. Rainfall excessive and continuous
1900-01	149,022	9,554	Favourable at first, but late rain untimely
1901-02	118,249	2,958	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1902-03	138,092	5,402	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1903-04	121,551	11,630	At first favourable; but drought damaged crop
1904-05	111,500	10,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	106,100	9,200	Crop suffered through want of moisture
1906-07	90,200	9,700	
1907-08	95,800	10,100	

(a) The figures of both area and yield from 1901-05 relate to Panjab only, the forecast of the sesamum crop of the North-West Frontier Province having been discontinued from that year.

(b) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

SESAMUM—concluded

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1896-97	387,041	13,005	
1897-98	404,020	13,200	Not favourable
1898-99	426,740	14,468	
1899-1900	237,512	2,383	Rains failed
1900-01	302,032	10,421	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	377,023	21,660	Late rains unfavourable
1902-03	472,282	34,038	Favourable
1903-04	601,607	38,325	Crop suffered from heavy rains
1904-05	780,000	20,400	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1905-06	465,600	18,400	
1906-07	493,700	27,800	Favourable
1907-08	510,600	20,600	Not favourable
<i>Total</i>			
1893-94	2,619,240	222,609	Not favourable on the whole
	{ Pure	50,000	
	{ Mixed	277,039	
1894-95	3,000,969	40,000	Crop injured by excessive rain
	{ Pure	448,000	
	{ Mixed	282,129	
1895-96	3,171,472	55,000	Crop injuriously affected by deficient rain
	{ Pure	250,058	
	{ Mixed	45,000	
1896-97	3,369,198	45,000	Unfavourable. Short rainfall
	{ Pure	355,817	
	{ Mixed	60,000	
1897-98	3,602,100	348,118	Favourable on the whole
	{ Pure	584,000	
	{ Mixed	70,000	
1898-99	3,830,625	213,256	Generally favourable
	{ Pure	213,256	
	{ Mixed	60,000	
1899-1900	3,816,067	972,856	Very unfavourable owing to drought
	{ Pure	4,052,491	
	{ Mixed	75,000	
1900-01	517,000	298,210	Favourable
	{ Pure	60,000	
	{ Mixed	298,210	
1901-02	3,711,711	60,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient and ill-distributed rain
	{ Pure	611,000	
	{ Mixed	498,567	
1902-03	4,435,648	80,000	Generally favourable
	{ Pure	717,000	
	{ Mixed	589,478	
1903-04	4,838,164	70,000	Favourable
	{ Pure	589,478	
	{ Mixed	70,000	
1904-05	4,178,700	800,400	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular followed by drought
	{ Pure	600,000	
	{ Mixed	35,000	
1905-06	3,918,600	341,800	Not favourable on the whole
	{ Pure	700,000	
	{ Mixed	45,000	
1906-07	3,864,900	451,000	Favourable on the whole
	{ Pure	775,000	
	{ Mixed	90,000	
1907-08	3,794,300	241,000	Unfavourable owing to protracted drought
	{ Pure	900,000	
	{ Mixed	90,000	

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude Jagir areas.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

GROUNDNUT

[The figures in tons represent the outturn of nuts in shell.]

PROVINCE	acres	tons (a)	Character of season
<i>Madras</i>			
1895-96	243,400		
1896-97	167,300		
1897-98	94,500		
1898-99	116,200		
1899-1900	102,000	(b)	
1900-01	229,097		
1901-02	337,600		
1902-03	421,800		
1903-04	384,400		
1904-05	386,400	151,700	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	393,100	174,500	Favourable
1906-07	511,000	189,000	Favourable
1907-08	572,000	200,000	Rainfall seasonable
<i>Bombay (including Native States)</i>			
1896-97	143,726	(b)	
1897-98	120,808	(c) 55,962	Rainfall insufficient
1898-99	101,614	70,561	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	71,946	9,250	Disastrous owing to drought
1900-01	64,411	28,681	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1901-02	96,622	63,298	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1902-03	69,855	61,854	Rainfall deficient. Water-supply short
1903-04	89,793	94,409	Favourable
1904-05	98,300	69,200	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1905-06	92,600	36,700	Unfavourable. Late rains deficient
1906-07	111,000	84,700	Favourable, though crop suffered from deficient moisture in places
1907-08	96,600	59,100	Crop suffered from deficient water-supply and disease
<i>Total</i>			
1895-96	(d) 243,400	(b)	
1896-97	306,026		
1897-98	214,808	55,962	
1898-99	217,814	70,561	
1899-1900	173,946	9,250	
1900-01	294,408	(e) 28,681	
1901-02	434,222	63,298	
1902-03	491,155	61,854	
1903-04	474,193	94,419	
1904-05	459,700	214,900	{ Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	485,900	211,200	
1906-07	622,000	273,700	Favourable
1907-08	608,600	260,100	Not unfavourable on the whole

(a) The average outturn per acre in Madras has been fixed at 1,120 lbs of nuts in shell. In Bombay where groundnut is mainly grown with the help of irrigation, a good average crop is 3,200 lbs

(b) No information

(c) Excluding Native States

(d) Madras only

(e) Bombay only

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

JUTE

PROVINCE	ACRES*	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1893	2,222,600	5,001,700	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1894	2,204,300	6,141,300	Favourable on the whole
1895	2,212,700	5,551,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1896	2,196,000	5,717,000	Rainfall deficient on the whole
1897	2,151,600	6,839,000	Favourable on the whole
1898	1,624,100	5,331,000	Unfavourable on the whole
1899	1,901,800	5,412,000	
1900	2,093,400	(b) 6,526,000	Rainfall somewhat irregular
1901	2,268,800	7,438,000	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1902	2,108,300	6,577,000	Abnormal. Rainfall irregular
1903	2,218,000	7,241,000	Favourable generally
1904	2,850,000	7,400,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain
1905	569,300	1,455,900	Moderately favourable
1906	780,400	1,911,700	Favourable, though crop damaged by floods
1907	931,200	2,053,300	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam (c)</i>			
1902	34,400	(d) 48,000	Unfavourable. Rain excessive
1903	38,230	90,000	Favourable generally
1904	29,700	40,000	Very unfavourable, owing to heavy rain and floods
1905	2,659,000	6,672,200	Moderately favourable
1906	2,702,500	7,215,000	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,011,100	7,678,300	Favourable on the whole
<i>Cooch Bihar</i>			
1903	25,200	(e) 50,000	
1904	20,000	35,000	
1905	(c)	62,600	
1906	(e)	78,000	
1907	92,070	81,200	
<i>Total</i>			
1893	2,222,600		
1894	2,204,300		
1895	2,212,700		
1896	2,196,000		
1897	2,151,600		
1898	1,624,400		
1899	1,901,800		
1900	2,093,400		
1901	2,268,800		
1902	2,108,300		
1903	2,275,050		
1904	2,890,700		
1905	3,129,300		
1906	3,182,800	(f) 8,140,000	Moderately favourable
1907	3,073,300	9,208,400	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
		9,817,800	Moderately favourable

* The estimates of the area under jute in Bengal previous to 1901 are based on very uncertain data.

(a) Including Eastern Bengal up to 1891.

(b) Revised according to the statistics of trade and consumption, and including the production of Assam, Cooch Bihar and Nepal.

(c) The figures up to 1901 relate to Assam only, the figures for Eastern Bengal for those years being included under Bengal.

(d) Included in the figures shown under Bengal for those years.

(e) Not reported.

(f) Excluding the figures for Nepal, Upper India and Madras, which are stated below (sales):—

	Nepal	Upper India	Madras
1906	51,800	(vid U. I. Ry.) 26,280	(vid B. N. Ry.) 2,357
1908	60,018	10,520	1,057
1907	75,000	6,500	7,800

Note.—The figures for 1907 are subject to revision.

INDIGO

PROVINCE	acres	cwt	Character of season
<i>Bengal</i>			
1893-94	648,928	67,285	Crop injured by heavy rain and floods
1894-95	629,100	104,485	Generally favourable
1895-96	552,700	78,193	Favourable for the most part
1896-97	582,200	58,871	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	529,500	50,415	Rainfall insufficient and ill-distributed
1898-99	512,100	74,821	Favourable for the most part
1899-1900	449,200	44,986	Crop injured by excessive rain and floods
1900-01	360,600	47,707	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	311,200	41,820	Rainfall deficient
1902-03	255,500	21,024	Very unfavourable; rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1903-04	245,700	31,895	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	228,100	24,800	
1905-06	161,500	15,800	Very unfavourable; rainfall irregular
1906-07	137,800	17,300	Crop injured by excessive rain and high floods
1907-08	146,800	20,000	Favourable for the most part
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1893-94	349,980	38,106	Favourable
1894-95	420,212	41,521	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	342,103	38,786	Favourable
1896-97	436,601	40,713	Favourable, though crop suffered from scanty rainfall
1897-98	376,899	37,545	Crop injured by heavy rain
1898-99	240,418	26,416	Not favourable. Crop injured by insects and heavy rain
1899-1900	231,400	17,977	Crop injured at first by excessive rain and then by drought
1900-01	262,175	31,520	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	168,990	18,986	Unsatisfactory, until the end of the season
1902-03	135,811	10,007	Unfavourable at first but favourable afterwards
1903-04	140,834	12,823	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	74,500	8,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1905-06	40,700	4,300	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	40,400	5,100	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	47,800	5,600	
<i>Madras</i>			
1893-94	442,400	58,100	Rainfall timely
1894-95	514,500	67,180	Favourable generally
1895-96	414,900	63,680	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	454,700	50,749	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1897-98	323,900	61,460	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	210,600	30,320	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	219,000	33,340	
1900-01	251,900	46,100	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	289,400	88,480	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	212,200	40,260	Generally favourable
1903-04	211,000	45,100	Favourable
1904-05	126,300	16,700	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1905-06	113,900	17,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	180,700	32,300	Favourable
1907-08	119,300	16,900	Not favourable owing to want of reasonable rainfall
<i>Panjab</i>			
1893-94	110,700	15,916	Favourable
1894-95	121,200	24,005	
1895-96	101,800	20,325	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	135,400	20,518	Crop suffered through deficient rain
1897-98	108,800	17,992	Generally good
1898-99	47,200	8,268	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	97,300	15,577	Crop suffered from absence of rain
1900-01	115,700	22,693	Favourable
1901-02	71,600	13,593	Crop suffered from insufficient rain and locusts
1902-03	42,000	7,018	Unfavourable
1903-04	74,200	12,184	Favourable. Rainfall seasonable
1904-05	53,000	9,900	
1905-06	67,500	10,800	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	62,300	11,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by insects
1907-08	57,900	9,000	Unfavourable throughout
<i>Total</i>			
1893-94	1,552,008	179,137	Favourable except in Bengal
1894-95	1,688,042	237,491	Favourable
1895-96	1,414,002	190,924	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,608,901	109,073	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	1,330,099	166,812	
1898-99	1,010,818	139,326	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	1,026,900	111,890	Unfavourable. Rain irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	990,375	143,029	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	791,100	112,819	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1902-03	645,511	79,207	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	706,634	102,802	Favourable
1904-05	476,000	68,000	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	383,800	49,900	
1906-07	421,200	65,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	371,800	61,400	Crop injured by lack of timely rain except in Bengal (Bihar)

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

SUGARCANE

[The figures in tons represent the outturn of raw sugar (*gur*)]

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1898-99	1,227,881	1,204,799	Favourable
1899-1900	1,259,070	838,885	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	1,212,456	1,193,214	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,228,691	976,222	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,151,777	904,132	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain and frost
1903-04	1,089,602	877,102	Not favourable owing to heavy and continuous rain
1904-05	1,212,800	1,183,400	Very favourable throughout
1905-06	1,228,900	884,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and drought
1906-07	1,386,700	1,264,600	Very favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,481,700	916,700	Not favourable owing to continued drought
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1898-99	861,100	871,435	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	884,400	817,185	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1900-01	801,800	811,420	Not very favourable on the whole
1901-02	661,200	676,410	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	678,500	681,580	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1903-04	632,400	653,900	Favourable at first, but drought later
1904-05	688,000	634,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	421,600	426,700	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1906-07	424,500	420,900	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1907-08	435,500	407,200	Not unfavourable on the whole
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam</i>			
1905-06	201,500	188,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	182,200	174,400	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1907-08	174,600	163,200	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
<i>Punjab</i>			
1898-99	351,200	(b)	Unfavourable
1899-1900	343,600	203,935	Favourable on the whole
1900-01	334,500	272,114	Not favourable owing to drought and frosts
1901-02	351,500	289,105	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03	309,400	204,012	Not unfavourable, though crop injured by heavy rain and frosts
1903-04	321,200	232,664	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	325,500	238,300	Distinctly unfavourable owing to drought
1905-06	172,700	89,000	Favourable
1906-07	277,700	212,800	Crop suffered somewhat from short supply of water
1907-08	384,700	288,500	
<i>Bombay (including Native States)</i>			
1907-08	61,800	154,900	Crop affected by excessive rain at first and by drought later
<i>Madras (c)</i>			
1898-99	45,500	(b)	
1899-1900	54,400		Favourable, though rainfall deficient in places
1900-01	55,400		Water-supply deficient
1901-02	51,100	109,400	Rainfall heavy at sowing time
1902-03	46,500	93,400	On the whole fair
1903-04	44,300	83,700	Favourable
1904-05	47,800	90,000	Rainfall not seasonable
1905-06	60,700	114,500	Rainfall not seasonable in places
1906-07	52,100	100,400	
1907-08	48,900	92,000	
<i>N.-W. Frontier</i>			
1901-02	23,900	21,839	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	26,652	23,660	Favourable
1903-04	27,090	24,620	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	25,900	22,600	Favourable, though intense cold interfered with harvesting
1905-06	25,600	22,800	Favourable though crop injured slightly by frost
1906-07	28,600	32,800	Favourable
1907-08	35,200	32,200	
<i>Total</i>			
1898-99	2,485,681	2,076,234	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	2,541,470	1,860,005	Unfavourable
1900-01	2,404,156	2,276,748	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,816,391	2,029,476	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	2,207,829	1,906,784	Not favourable. Water-supply deficient
1903-04	2,114,592	1,671,986	Not favourable. Rainfall heavy
1904-05	2,244,800	2,169,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	2,111,000	1,725,500	Not favourable owing to drought
1906-07	2,351,800	2,205,300	Generally favourable
1907-08	2,622,400	2,054,700	Favourable at first, but not afterwards

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1901-05

(b) No information

(c) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwadi* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA -
8, HASTINGS STREET

